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SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY;
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
FEBRUARY 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th.
**IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN
SYSTEM.**
CONTINUED.

Let it be supposed, however, that the South cannot manufacture; must those parts of the Union which can, be therefore prevented? Must we support those of foreign countries? I am sure that injustice would be done to the generous and patriotic nature of South Carolina, if it were believed that she envied, or repined at the success of other portions of the Union in branches of industry to which she might not happen to be adapted. Throughout her whole career she has been liberal, national, and high-minded.

The friends of the American System have been reminded, by the honorable gentleman from Maryland, (General Smith) that they are the majority, and he has admonished them to exercise their power in moderation. The majority ought never to trample upon the feelings, or violate the just rights of the minority. They ought never to triumph over the fallen, nor to make any but a temperate and equitable use of their power. But these counsels come with an ill grace from the gentleman from Maryland. He, too, is a member of a majority—a political majority. And how has the administration of that majority exercised their power in this country?

Recall to your recollection the 4th of March 1829, when the lank, lean, famished forms, from fen and forest, and the four quarters of the Union, gathered together in the halls of patronage; or stealing, by evening's twilight, into the apartments of the President's mansion, cried out, with ghastly faces, and in sepulchral tones: Give us bread! Give us treasury paper! Give us our reward! England's bard was mistaken; ghosts will sometimes come, called or uncalled. Go to the families who were driven from the employments on which they were dependent for subsistence, in consequence of their exercise of the dearest right of freemen. Go to the mothers, whilst hugging to their bosoms their starving children. Go to fathers, who, after being disqualified, by long public service, for any other business, were stripped of their humble places, and then sought, by the minions of authority, to be strip of all that was left them—their good names—and ask, what mercy was shown to them! As for myself, born in the midst of the Revolution, the first air that ever breathed on my native soil of Virginia, having been that of liberty and independence, I never expected justice, nor desired mercy at their hands; and scorn the wrath, and defy the oppression of power!

I regret, Mr. President, that one topic has, I think, been unnecessarily introduced into this debate. I allude to the charge brought against the manufacturing system, as favoring the growth of aristocracy. If it were true, would gentlemen prefer supporting foreign accumulations of wealth, by that description of industry, rather than in their own country? But is it correct? The joint stock companies of the North, as I understand them, are nothing more than associations, sometimes of hundreds, by means of which the small earnings of many are brought into a common stock, and the associates, obtaining corporate privileges, are enabled to prosecute, under one superintending head, their business to better advantage. Nothing can be more essentially democratic or better devised to counterpoise the influence of individual wealth. In Kentucky, almost every manufacturer known to me, is in the hands of enterprising and self-made men, who have acquired whatever wealth they possess by patient and diligent labor. Comparisons are odious, and, but in defense, would not be made by me. But is their more tendency to aristocracy, in a manufacturing, supporting hundreds of freemen, or in a cotton plantation, with its not less numerous slaves, sustaining, perhaps, only two white families—that of the master and the overseer?

I pass, with pleasure, from this disagreeable topic, to two general propositions which cover the entire ground of debate. The first is that, under the operation of the American System, the objects which it protects and fosters are brought to the consumer at cheaper prices than they commanded prior to its introduction, or than they would command if it did not exist. If that be true, ought not the country to be contented and satisfied with the System, unless the second proposition, which I mean presently also to consider, is unfounded? And that is, that the tendency of the System, is to sustain, and that it has upheld, the prices of all our agricultural and other produce, including cotton.

And is not the fact indisputable, that all essential objects of consumption, effected by the tariff, are cheaper and

better, since the act of 1824, than they were for several years prior to that law? I appeal, for its truth, to common observation, and to all practical men. I appeal to the farmer of the country, whether he does not purchase, on better terms his iron, salt, brown sugar, cotton goods and woollen, for his laboring people?—And I ask the cotton planter if he has not been better and more cheaply supplied with his cotton bagging? In regard to this latter article, the gentleman from South Carolina was mistaken in supposing that I complained that, under the existing duty, the Kentucky manufacturer could not compete with the Scotch. The Kentuckian furnishes a more substantial and a cheaper article, and at a more uniform and regular price. But it was the frauds, the violations of law, of which I did complain. Not struggling, in the common sense of that practice, which has something bold, daring, and enterprising in it, but mean, bare-faced cheating by fraudulent invasions and false denomination.

I plant myself upon this FACT, of cheapness and superiority, as upon impregnable ground. Gentlemen may tax their ingenuity and produce a thousand speculative solutions of the fact, but the fact itself will remain undisturbed. Let us look into some particulars. The total consumption of bar iron, in the United States, is supposed to be about 146,000 tons, of which, 112,866 tons are made within the country, and the residue imported. The number of men employed in the manufacture is estimated at 29,254, and the total number of persons subsisted by it, at 146,273.—The measure of protection extended to this necessary article, was never fully adequate until the passage of the act of 1828; and what has been the consequence? The annual increase of quantity, since that period, has been in a ratio of near twenty-five per cent, and the wholesale price of bar iron in the Northern cities, was, in 1828, \$105 per ton, in 1829, \$100, in 1830, \$90, and in 1831, from \$85 to \$75—constantly diminishing. We import very little English iron, and that which we do, is very inferior, and only adapted to a few purposes. In instituting a comparison between that inferior article and our superior iron, subjects, entirely different, are compared. They are made by different processes. The English cannot make iron of equal quality to ours, at a less price than we do. They printed is but little short of forty millions of yards—about two thirds of our whole consumption. It is a beautiful manufacture, combining great mechanical skill with scientific discoveries in chemistry. The engraved cylinders for making the impression require much taste, and put in requisition the genius of the fine arts of design and engraving. Are the graceful forms of our fair countrywomen less lovely when enveloped in the chintzes and calicoes produced by the native industry, than when clothed in the tinsel of foreign drapery?

Gentlemen are, no doubt, surprised at these facts. They should not underrate the energies, the enterprise and the skill, of our fellow citizens. I have no doubt they are every way competent to accomplish whatever can be effected by any other people, if encouraged and protected by the fostering care of our Government. Will gentlemen believe the fact, which I am authorized now to state, that the United States, at this time, manufacture one half the quantity of cotton which Great Britain did in 1816? We possess three great advantages:—1st The raw material. 2d. Water power instead of that of steam generally used in England. And 3.—The cheaper labor of females. In England, males spin with the mule and weave; in this country women with the throstle and superintend the power loom. And can there be any employment more appropriate? Who has not been delighted with contemplating the clock-work regularity of a large cotton manufacture? I have often visited them, at Cincinnati and other places, and always with increased admiration. The women, separate from the other sex, work in apartments, large, airy, well warmed and spacious. Neatly dressed, with ruddy complexions, and happy countenances, they watch the work before them, mend the broken threads, and replace the exhausted balls or broaches. At stated hours they are called to their meals, and go and return with light and cheerful steps. At night they separate, and repair to their respective houses, under the care of a mother, guardian or friend. "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thou hast to do, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Accordingly, we behold them, on that sacred day, assembled together in His temples, and in devout attitudes and with pious countenances, offering their prayers to Heaven for all its blessings, of which it is not the least that a system of policy has been adopted by their country, which admits of their obtaining comfortable subsistence. Manufactures have brought into profitable employment a vast amount of female labor, which, without them, would be lost to the country.

In respect to woollens, every gentleman's own observation and experience will enable him to judge of the great reduction of price which has taken place in most of these articles, since the tariff of 1824. It would have been still greater, but for the high duty of the raw material imposed for the particular benefit of the farming interest. But, without going into particular details, I shall limit myself to inviting the attention of the Senate to a single article of general and necessary use. The protection given to flannels in 1828 was fully adequate. It has enabled the American manufacturer to obtain complete possession of the American market; and now,

let us look at the effect. I have before me a statement from a highly respectable mercantile house, showing the price of four descriptions of flannel, during six years. The average price of them, in 1826, was thirty-eight and three quarter cents; in 1827, thirty eight; in 1828, (the year of the tariff) forty-six; in 1829, thirty-six; in 1830, (notwithstanding the advances in the price of wool) thirty-two; and in 1831, thirty-two and one quarter. These facts require no comment. I have before me another statement, of a practical and respectable man, well versed in the flannel manufacture in America and England, that the cost of manufacture is precisely the same in both countries; and that, although a yard of flannel, would sell in England at fifteen cents, would command here twenty two, the difference of seven cents is the exact difference between the duties in the two countries, which are paid on the six ounces of wool contained in a yard of flannel.

Brown sugar, during ten years, from 1792 to 1802, with a duty of one and a half cents per pound, averaged fourteen cents per pound. The same article, during ten years, from 1820 to 1830, with a duty of three cents, has averaged only eight cents per pound. Nails, with a duty of five cents per pound, are sealing at six cents. Window glass, eight by ten, prior to the tariff of 1824, sold at twelve or thirteen dollars per hundred feet; it now sells for three dollars seventy five cents.

The gentleman from South Carolina, sensible of the contestable fact of the very great reduction in the prices of the necessities of life, protected by the American System, has felt the full force of it, and has presented various explanations of the causes to which he ascribes it. The first is the diminished production of the precious metals, in consequence of the distressed state of the countries in which they are extracted, and the consequent increase of their value relative to that of the commodities for which they are exchanged.—

Gentlemen are, no doubt, surprised at these facts. They should not underrate the energies, the enterprise and the skill, of our fellow citizens. I have no doubt they are every way competent to accomplish whatever can be effected by any other people, if encouraged and protected by the fostering care of our Government. Will gentlemen believe the fact, which I am authorized now to state, that the United States, at this time, manufacture one half the quantity of cotton which Great Britain did in 1816? We possess three great advantages:—1st The raw material. 2d. Water power instead of that of steam generally used in England. And 3.—The cheaper labor of females. In England, males spin with the mule and weave; in this country women with the throstle and superintend the power loom. And can there be any employment more appropriate? Who has not been delighted with contemplating the clock-work regularity of a large cotton manufacture? I have often visited them, at Cincinnati and other places, and always with increased admiration. The women, separate from the other sex, work in apartments, large, airy, well warmed and spacious. Neatly dressed, with ruddy complexions, and happy countenances, they watch the work before them, mend the broken threads, and replace the exhausted balls or broaches. At stated hours they are called to their meals, and go and return with light and cheerful steps. At night they separate, and repair to their respective houses, under the care of a mother, guardian or friend. "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thou hast to do, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Accordingly, we behold them, on that sacred day, assembled together in His temples, and in devout attitudes and with pious countenances, offering their prayers to Heaven for all its blessings, of which it is not the least that a system of policy has been adopted by their country, which admits of their obtaining comfortable subsistence. Manufactures have brought into profitable employment a vast amount of female labor, which, without them, would be lost to the country.

But, sir, I do not subscribe to this doctrine implicitly. I do not believe that the diminished production of the precious metals, if that be the fact, satisfactorily accounts for the fall in prices.

For, I think, that the augmentation of the currency of the world, by means of banks, public stocks, and other facilities arising out of exchange and credit, has more than supplied any deficiency in the amount of the precious metals.

It is further urged that the restoration of peace in Europe, after the battle of Waterloo, and the consequent return to peaceful pursuits of large masses of its population, by greatly increasing the aggregate amount of effective labor, had a tendency to lower prices, and undoubtedly such ought to have been the natural tendency. The same cause,—however, must also have operated to reduce the price of our agricultural produce, for which there was no longer the same demand in peace as in war—and it did so operate.

But its influence on the price of manufactured articles, between the general peace of Europe in 1815, & the adoption of our tariff in 1824, was less sensibly felt, because, perhaps, a much larger portion of the labor, liberated by the disbandment of armies, was absorbed by manufactures than by agriculture.

It is also contended that the invention and improvement of labor saving machinery have tended to lessen

the price of manufactured objects of consumption; and undoubtedly this cause has had some effect. Ought not America to contribute her quota of this cause, and has she not, by her skill and

extraordinary adaption to these arts, in truth, largely contributed to it?

This brings me to consider what, I apprehend to have been, the most effi-

cient of all the causes in the reduction of the prices of manufactured articles,

and that is, competition. By competi-

tion, the total amount of the supply is increased, and by increase of the supply,

a competition on the sale ensues, and this enables the consumer to buy at lower rates. Of all human powers operating on the affairs of mankind, none is greater than that of competition. It is action and reaction. It operates between individuals in the same nation, and between different nations. It resembles the meeting of the mountain torrent,—grooving, by its precipitous motion, its own channel, and ocean's tide. Unopposed, it sweeps every thing before it, but, counterpoised, the waters become calm, safe, and regular. It is like the segments of a circle or an arch; taken separately, each is nothing; but, in their combination, they produce efficiency, symmetry and perfection. By the American System this vast power has been excited in America, and bro't into being to act in co-operation or collision with European industry. Europe acts within itself, and with America; and America acts within itself and with Europe. The consequence is, the reduction of prices in both hemispheres. Nor is it fair to argue, from the reduction of prices in Europe, to her own presumed skill and labor, exclusively.—We affect her prices, and she affects ours. This must always be the case, at least in reference to any articles as to which there is not a total non-intercourse; and if our industry, by diminishing the demand for her supplies, should produce a diminution in the price of those supplies, it would be very unfair to ascribe that reduction to her ingenuity, instead of placing it to the credit of our own skill and excited industry.

Practical men understand very well this state of the case, whether they do or do not comprehend the causes which produce it. I have in my possession a letter from a respectable merchant, well known to me, in which he says, after complaining of the operation of the tariff of 1828, on the articles to which it applies, some of which he had imported, and that, his purchases have been made in England, before the passage of that tariff was known, it produced such an effect upon the English market, that the articles could not be re-sold without loss, he adds:—"for it really appears that, when additional duties are laid upon an article, it then becomes lower, instead of higher." This could not probably happen, where the supply of the foreign article did not exceed the home demand, unless, upon the supposition of the increased duty having excited or stimulated the measure of the home production.

The great law of price is determined by supply and demand. Whatever affects either, affects the price. If the supply is increased, the demand remaining the same, the price declines; if the demand is increased, the supply remaining the same, the price advances; if both supply and demand are undiminished, the price is stationary, and the price is influenced exactly in proportion to the degree of disturbance to the demand or supply. It is therefore a great error to suppose that an existing or new duty necessarily becomes a component element, to its exact amount, of price. If the proportions of demand and supply, are varied by the duty, either in augmenting the supply, diminishing the demand, or vice versa, price is affected, to the extent of that variation.

But the duty never becomes an integral part of the price, except in the instances where the demand and the supply remain, after the duty is imposed, precisely what they were before, or the demand is increased, and the supply remains stationary.

Competition, therefore, wherever existing, whether at home or abroad, is the parent cause of cheapness. If a high duty excites production at home and the quantity of the domestic article exceeds the amount which had been previously imported, the price will fall. This accounts for an extraordinary fact stated by a Senator from Missouri.—Three cents were laid as a duty upon a pound of lead, by the act of 1828. The lead at Galena, & the other lead mines, afterwards fell to one & a half cents per pound. Now it is obvious, that the duty did not, in this case, enter into the price: for it was twice the amount of the price. What produced the fall?—It was stimulated production at home, excited by the temptation of the exclusive possession of the home market.—

This state of things could not last. Men would not continue an unprofitable pursuit; some abandoned the business, or the total quantity produced was diminished, and living prices have been the consequence. But, break down the domestic supply, place us again in a state of dependence on the foreign source, and can it be doubted that we should ultimately have to supply ourselves at dearer rates? It is not fair to credit the foreign market with the depression of prices produced there by the influence of our competition. Let the competition be withdrawn, and their prices

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would instantly rise. On this subject, great mistakes are committed. I have seen some most erroneous reasoning, in a late report of Mr. Lee, of the Free Trade Convention, in regard to the article of sugar. He calculates the total amount of brown sugar produced in the world, and then states that what is made in Louisiana is not more than two and a half per cent. of that total. Although his data may be questioned, let us assume their truth, and what might be the result? Price being determined by the proportions of supply and demand, it is evident that, when the supply exceeds the demand, the price will fall. And the fall is not always regulated by the amount of that excess. If the market, at a given price, required 45 or fifty million of hogsheads of sugar, a surplus of only a few hundred might materially influence the price, and diffuse itself throughout the whole mass. Add, therefore, the eighty or one hundred thousand hogsheads of Louisiana sugar to the entire mass produced in other parts of the world, and it cannot be doubted that a material reduction of the price of the article, throughout Europe and America, would take place.—The Louisiana sugar substituting for foreign sugar, in the home market, to the amount of its annual produce, would force an equal amount of foreign sugar into other markets, which being glutted, the price would necessarily decline, and this decline of price would press portions of the foreign sugar into competition, in the United States, with Louisiana sugar, the price of which would also be brought down. The fact has been in exact conformity with this theory. But now let us suppose the Louisiana sugar to be entirely withdrawn from the general consumption—what then would happen? A new demand would be created in America for foreign sugar, to the extent of the eighty or one hundred thousand hogsheads made in Louisiana; a less amount, by that quantity, would be sent to the European markets; and the price would consequently everywhere rise. It is not, therefore, those who by keeping duties, keep down prices, that tax the People, but those who, by repealing duties, would raise prices, that really impose burthens upon the People.

But it is argued that, if by the skill, experience, and perfection, which we have acquired, in certain branches of manufacture, they can be made as cheap as similar articles abroad, and enter fairly into competition with them, why not repeat the duties as to those articles? And why should we? Assuming the truth of the supposition, the foreign article would not be introduced in a regular course of trade, but would remain excluded by the possession of the home market, which the domestic article had obtained. The repeal, therefore, would have no legitimate effect.—But might not the foreign article be imported in vast quantities, to glut our markets, break down our establishments and ultimately, to enable the foreigner to monopolize the supply of our consumption? America is the greatest foreign market for European manufacturers. It is that to which European attention is constantly directed. If a great house becomes bankrupt, there, its storehouses are emptied, and the goods are shipped to America, where, in consequence of our auctions, and our custom-house credits, the greatest facilities are afforded in the sale of them. Combinations among manufacturers might take place, or even the operations of foreign Governments might be directed to the destruction of our establishments. A repeal, therefore, of one protecting duty, from some one or all of these causes, would be followed by flooding the country with the foreign fabrics, surcharging the market, reducing the price, and a complete prostration of our manufactures; after which the foreigner would leisurely look about to indemnify himself in the increased prices which he would be enabled to command by his monopoly of the supply of our consumption. What American citizen, after the Government had displayed this vacillating policy, would be again tempted to place the smallest confidence in the public faith, and adventure once more in this branch of industry?

Gentlemen have allowed to the manufacturing portions of the community no peace; they have been constantly threatened with the overthrow of the American System. From the year 1820 if not from 1816, down to this time, they have been held in a condition of constant alarm and insecurity. Nothing is more prejudicial to the great interests of a nation than unsettled and varying policy. Although every appeal to the National Legislature has been responded to, in conformity with the wishes and sentiments of the great majority of the People, measures of protection have only been carried by such small majorities, as to excite hopes on the one hand, and fears on the other. Let the country breathe, let its vast resources be developed, let its energies be fully put forth, let it have tranquility, and my word for it, the degree of perfection in the arts which it will exhibit, will be greater than that which has been presented, astonishing as our progress has been. Although some branches of

our manufactures might, and, in foreign markets, now do, fearlessly contend with similar foreign fabrics, there are many others, yet in their infancy, struggling with the difficulties which encompass them. We should look at the whole system; and recollect that time, when we contemplate the great movements of a nation, is very different from the short period which is allotted for the duration of individual life. The honorable gentleman from South Carolina well and eloquently said, in 1821—“the great interest of any country ever yet grew up in a day; no new branch of industry can become firmly and profitably established, but in a long course of years; every thing, indeed, great or good, is matured by slow degrees;—that which attains a speedy maturity is of small value, and is destined to a brief existence. It is the order of Providence, that powers gradually developed, shall alone attain permanency and perfection. Thus must it be with our national institutions and national character itself.”

I feel most sensibly, Mr. President, how much I have trespassed upon the Senate. My apology is a deep and deliberate conviction, that the great cause under debate involves the prosperity and the destiny of the Union. But the best requital I can make, for the friendly indulgence which has been extended to me by the Senate, and for which I shall ever retain sentiments of lasting gratitude, is to proceed, with as little delay as practicable, to the conclusion of a discourse which has not been more tedious to the Senate than exhausting to me.

I have now to consider the remaining of the two propositions which I have already announced. That is 2dly.—That, under the operation of the American System, the products of our agriculture command a higher price than they would do without it, by the creation of a home market; and, by the augmentation of wealth produced by manufacturing industry, which enlarges our powers of consumption both of domestic and foreign articles. The importance of the home market is among the established maxims which are universally recognized by all writers and all men.—

However some may differ as to the relative advantages of the foreign and the home market, none deny to the latter great value and high consideration. It is nearer to us, beyond the control of foreign legislation, and undisturbed by those vicissitudes to which all international intercourse is more or less exposed. The most stupid are sensible of the benefit of residence in the vicinity of a large manufactory, or a market town, of a good road, or of a navigable stream, which connects their farm with some great capital. If the pursuits of all men were perfectly the same, although they would be in possession of the greatest abundance of the particular produce of their industry, they might, at the same time, be in extreme want of other necessary articles of human subsistence. The uniformity of the general occupation would preclude all exchanges, all commerce. It is only in the diversity of the vocations of the members of a community that the means can be found for those salutary changes which conduce to the general prosperity. And, the greater that diversity, the more extensive and the more animating is the circle of exchange. Even if foreign markets were freely and widely open to the reception of our agricultural produce, from its bulky nature, and the distance of the interior, and the dangers of the ocean, large portions of it could never profitably reach the foreign market. But, let us quit this field of theory, clear as it is, and look at the practical operation of the system of protection, beginning with the most valuable staple of our agriculture.

In considering this staple, the first circumstance that excites our surprise is the rapidity with which the amount of it has annually increased. Does not this fact, however, demonstrate that the cultivation of it could not have been so very unprofitable? If the business were ruinous, would more and more have annually engaged in it? The quantity in 1816 was eighty-one millions of pounds; in 1826, two hundred and four millions; and in 1830, near three hundred millions! The ground of greatest surprise is, that it has been able to sustain even its present price with such an enormous augmentation of quantity. It could not have done it but for the combined operation of three causes, by which the consumption of cotton fabrics has been greatly extended, in consequence of their reduced prices: 1st, competition; 2d, the improvement of labor-saving machinery; and 3d, the low price of the raw material. The crop of 1819, amounting to eighty-eight millions of pounds, produced twenty-one millions of dollars; the crop of 1828, when the amount was swelled to one hundred and seventy-four millions, (almost double that of 1819) produced a less sum, by more than half a million of dollars; and the crop of 1824, amounting to thirty millions of pounds less than that of the preceding year, produced a million and a half dollars more.

If there be any foundation for the established law of price, supply, and de-

mand, ought not the fact of this great increase of the supply to account, satisfactorily, for the alleged low price of cotton? Is it necessary to look beyond that single fact to the tariff—to the diminished produce of the mines furnishing the precious metals, or to any other cause, for the solution? This subject is well understood in the South; and, although I cannot approve the practice which has been introduced, of quoting authority, and still less the authority of newspapers, for favorite theories, I must ask permission of the Senate to read an article from a southern newspaper.—[Here General Hayne requested Mr. Clay to give the name of the authority, that it might appear whether it was not some other than a Southern paper expressing Southern sentiments. Mr. Clay stated that it was from the Charleston City Gazette, one, he believed, of the oldest and most respectable prints in that city, although he was not sure what might be its sentiments on the question which at present divides the people of South Carolina.] The article comprises a full explanation of the low price of cotton, and assigns to its true cause—increased production.

Concluded in our next.

From the American Advocate.

Although not a believer in the infallibility of dreams, we invite the attention of our readers to the following, furnished by an esteemed correspondent. Although “under the similitude of a dream,” it contains suggestions of the most startling character. We shrewdly suspect that if our friend has really had a dream, “It was not ALL a dream.” In point of fact, we learn that Mr. Preble is actually a candidate for the office of Commissioner under the French Treaty—that one commissioner is to be taken from New England—that the pay is to be \$3000 a year for three years—and that H. L. Ellsworth of Connecticut and Mr. Hunter of Rhode Island are also candidates for the office. How much Mr. P.’s chances of success are to be enhanced by his share in procuring the assent of our Legislature to the infamous surrender of a part of our State to the British, remains to be seen.

Mr. Editor—I do not wish to encumber your columns with trifling matter, nor would I be understood as placing much reliance on dreams—but a few nights since, I had a most remarkable one, which has made such an impression on my mind ever since, connected as it is with the adjustment of a question of vital importance to the dignity and honor of our State, that I shall consider it a great favor if you will give it a place in your paper.

DREAM.

Methought I was at Washington in the very audience room of the President. While I stood admiring the gorgeous furniture and examining the paintings, (at one of which, an excellent likeness of Martin Van Buren, the venerable old General was gazing with looks of the most intense affection) the door opened, and in glided Major Lewis, accompanied by a person whom I instantly recognized to be Wm. Pitt Preble, our distinguished BOUNDARY AGENT. Curious to know what brought him thither, I placed myself in position to hear and observe all that passed. The Agent, with one of those easy and graceful bows for which he is so distinguished, drew from his pocket and presented to the President, a paper which proved to be his instructions with which he was charged by our Legislature, directing him to co-operate with our Senators in opposing a confirmation of the decision of the Dutch King. Thereupon methought the President under great excitement, told the Agent the decision must be acquiesced in at all events. Observing the agent to look discontented and turn pale, he then added in a milder tone, “I am not unacquainted, Mr. Preble, with what you have done for the great republican party, (that is my cause) and I am sensible that you have not been rewarded according to your merits, having as yet received only about thirty thousand dollars of the people’s money during my administration.—I am about to appoint the Commissioners under the French Treaty. One is to be taken from New England, but there are two other “good men and true,” candidates for the office from that section, who have been even more poorly rewarded than yourself. The office will be worth \$3000 a year for three years. Now I will tell you what I will do. If you will reconcile the party in Maine to the loss of their territory, and thus relieve me from further embarrassment and responsibility on this vexatious question, without losing me the Electoral vote of the State, you shall have the office.” I listened with breathless anxiety, expecting to see the Agent spurn the corrupt offer with the indignation besetting a son of Maine, especially one whom she had so long cherished in her bosom. But judge ye of my horror when I beheld his harsh features relax into a ghastly smile, and saw him eagerly grasp at the bait and close with the infamous offer. I was so much excited at the enormity and baseness of such a proposition—such a

bargain—that I immediately awoke, and have oft times since pondered on this remarkable dream.

L. N. N.

From the Washington correspondent of the *Kennebunk Gazette*.

Washington, March 22, 1832.

Dear Sir—It is understood that the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate have reported to advise the President to accept “the award” of the King of the Netherlands on “the N. E. Boundary.” If so, there is too much reason to fear that all is lost. As to our indemnity either in lands or money, it is all moonshine. You will get nothing. Your Legislature has sacrificed the territory to save Jackson. The Senate has taken the subject off his hands to screen him, and now as the Legislature has given its consent, many are very indifferent on the subject, and say if Maine is willing herself to surrender, why should we care?

A letter was sent from here by our Agent, said to be of a very peculiar character. It is said that it states some facts which Mr. Agent cannot maintain, and it is believed that this letter is the key to the whole surrender. The Governor it seems, dare not let it see light. The truth no doubt is, that the President was determined to have the award adopted, and at the same time to avoid all responsibility. This was managed here between Preble and our Jackson members of Congress. The Senators and Mr. Evans were not consulted and knew nothing of the letter. It is a precious document and the public voice should be loud and incessant, until it is produced. Why is that a secret? What public good requires that this letter should be concealed from the people? Out with it Mr. Governor, or the People will out with you.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The House of Representatives has got fairly into the discussion of a bill, to the fate of which a considerable class of citizens are looking with a great deal of interest. We allude to the bill to enlarge the Revolutionary Pension System, so as to include a number of the survivors of the Revolutionary struggle, whose cases are not now embraced by it. The leading provisions of this bill are, first, That the surviving officers,—non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates who served in the war of the Revolution on the Continental establishment, in the Militia, State troops or as Volunteers, and who continued therein at one or more terms of service, for a period of nine months or more, shall be entitled to receive, during his natural life, pension, according to the provisions of the act of March 18th, 1818.—

Secondly, that all persons as above described, who shall have served, as therein mentioned, for any term less than nine months, under one or more enlistments, and not less than six months, shall be entitled to receive a pension, according to the act, of 1818, in such proportion only as the term of his service bears to the term of nine months. Thirdly, that each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the Revolution, who shall have served in the Continental line, State troops, Volunteers, or Militia, at one or more terms a period of two years or more, during the war of the Revolution, shall be entitled to receive a pension equal to the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not to exceed in any case, the pay of a captain in said line. Fourthly, that the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, marines or marines, who served in the naval service of the United States during the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner, and subject to all the provisions in relation to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army.

These are the provisions of the bill, as reported by the committee on the subject, and as now under debate. An intention has been intimated in more than one quarter of the House, before the bill is finally acted upon, to propose amendments to it, which may change its shape. Among others, Mr. Wickliffe proposes to extend the provisions of the bill to the militia, as well as Regulars, who were in active service from the Treaty of Peace in 1783 to the Treaty of Greenville in 1794.

Nat. Intelligencer.

¶ The Legislature of Massachusetts has adjourned, after passing a resolution declining to take any further measures about the disputed territory, and authorizing the Governor to act as he sees fit.

Distressing Fire—The dwelling house of Mr. James Kent, Piermont, New Hampshire, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last, and three of his daughters perished in the flames.

By a calculation it appears, that allowing 32 years for a generation, and reckoning 5,287 years from Adam to the present time, that 145 thousand millions of human beings existed on the earth since the system of the globe commenced.

Fix your character, and keep it;—whether alone or in company.

¶ We would thank Gov. Smith to let us know what he means by telling Gov. Lincoln that he had the “unanimous opinion of our delegation in congress” in favor of the course pursued by his party on the boundary question, and at the same time stating that that opinion was contained in private letters which he could not communicate without the permission of the writers?—What does the man mean? Does he not include Mr. Evans in the delegation from this State? We are fully authorized to say that Mr. E. has not the slightest objection to the publication of his letter. Let the Governor or publish that if he dares—and we will then see whether our delegation were quite as unanimous as he represents them in favor of surrendering a portion of our state with its inhabitants to John Bull. We should like to put his veracity to the test.

We have the best authority for saying that our Senators in Congress were not even consulted on the subject.

Hallowell Advocate.

Our Washington correspondent informs us, that Mr. Evans proposed a resolution (which has passed) inquiring into the conduct of the Collector of Wiscasset. He also thinks that the evidence submitted, if not reprinted, is amply sufficient to convict him of such corrupt and flagitious practices as will inevitably lead to his removal from office.

[Adv'r.]

The State tax for the present year is apportioned to the several counties as follows:

York,	6,530 29
Cumberland,	10,807 58
Lincoln,	6,670 34
Hancock,	2,725 75
Washington,	2,496 43
Kennebec,	7,529 38
Oxford,	3,916 45
Penobscot,	3,313 46
Somerset,	3,424 15
Waldo,	2,986 23
	\$ 50,400 07

The editor of the Jeffersonian cannot see anything wrong in arresting printers and taking them before a legislative committee to inform on their correspondents. It is not to be expected that he can see anything wrong in the “powers that be,” while they allow him three spoons, all a going at once in the “treasury pap.” He is clerk of the House, postmaster and Register of Probate. Two spoons were not enough—and so a very worthy man was removed from the office of Register of Probate to give him another. With such feeding, we apprehend the Jackson editors will get PURSY. We expect to see the editorials of the Jeffersonian now contain the word *federal* three times in every line.

Kennebuck Jour.

The Sandy River Yeoman, published at Farmington, which was started several months since as a neutral paper so far as politics were regarded, has lately run up the party flag. We care not a fig which side an editor joins, nor would we give a straw to choose which of the men, Jackson or Clay, should fill the Presidential chair; but from our very hearts we despise the principle (if principle it be) that actuates an editor to cheat his subscribers by sending them a party paper, after he has solicited their subscription to a neutral one. He not only cheats but insults them by so doing. Why, Mr. Dunn, suppose you were to agree with a tailor for a black coat, and he should send you a green one?—Should you consider yourself under obligation to receive it? Surely not.—Nor will your subscribers feel bound to take your paper. They subscribed for a neutral paper, and you are bound, as a man of honor, to send them such an one, or none at all. Wonder what our subscribers would think, if we should make a masonic press of ours, and continue to send it to them?

Maine Free Press.

More Victories.—In Durham, James Strout, The Jackson Representative who voted to sell the territory, was ousted from the office of Selectman, and a National Republican Town Clerk elected in opposition to Allen H. Cobb, of the Council, by a vote of 96 to 51. Last fall Gov. Smith had 102 votes to 51.

It is mentioned that in Clinton, China, Edgecomb, and Boothbay, the Republican party has triumphed in the town elections. We are informed that in Wilton, which we allude to some weeks since, the election did not turn on political questions. The same was the case in Gardiner, where the Age prematurely boasts of a triumph.

Hallowell Adv.

FIRE.—The elegant mansion of Gen. Morgan Lewis, at Staatsburg, N. Y. was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday night last, with all its contents. The amount of the loss, it is said, will exceed \$25,000, upon which there was no insurance.

In the State of New York, there are 258 newspapers, 64 of which are printed in the city.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

"Hang out your banner on the outward wall."

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT.

YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN of Oxford Congressional District, are requested to assemble in Convention at the Inn of Joshua Smith Esq. in Norway Village on Saturday the fourteenth instant, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing two Delegates, to meet in the Convention of National Republican Young Men of the United States, which is to be held at Washington City on the first Monday of May next.

ICHABOD BARTLET, County
ASA BARTON, Committee
LYRA F. REED,
Oxford County, April 2d, 1832

GEORGIA.—By the last accounts from Georgia we learn that that State is determined not to submit to the decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the case of the imprisoned missionaries; and it is not probable that the President will enforce a compliance of this decision. He loves office too well to run the risk of loosing the vote of Georgia at the next Presidential election. The editors of most of the Jackson papers in this and other States denounce the decision of S. Court, and justify Georgia in her present course of opposition to it. They do not like any thing that comes in collision with Gen. Jackson's measures. They must support him and his acts right or wrong, and if they do not succeed in placing him at the head of the nation another term, it is "a gone case" with them, and they know it.—They would fain make the people believe that the S. Court is an aristocratical tribunal and that its decisions are anti-republican and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution! They look well in preaching about the Constitution, when it has been so often trampled upon by the President, and which they now wish to nullify. When Gen. Jackson abides strictly by the spirit and letter of the Constitution in all his acts, then may his partisans preach about the observance of it.

REUEL WILLIAMS.

Mr. EDITOR—I have long watched the political course of this DISTINGUISHED man, this pink of consistency, this prodigy of REPUBLICANISM, and confess that I have never looked upon the political course of any man which has excited in me a deeper feeling of disgust and abhorrence than has that of the individual whose name heads this article. What. Mr. Editor, has it been but a series of inconsistencies? What has it evinced but a total disregard of principles and professions, a reckless struggle for office, power and patronage, sacrificing character, professions and assurances to the shrine of an hordinate ambition? For proof of this gentleman's reasonable consistency, I will give you his words in 1829 and in 1832.

In 1829, in a circular addressed to the electors of Maine, he with a few other old REPUBLICANS, holds the following language—On the Presidential question "we espoused the cause of Mr. Adams, giving to it, on all occasions, our cordial support, and we have not yet ceased to regret that a majority of the nation elevated Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. In preferring Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson we were influenced by the conviction that the former possessed the necessary qualifications for discharging the important duties of President, while the latter had little to recommend him except his military achievements." In 1832, in the resolutions of the Jackson Convention, he (with others) says, "Confidence and gratitude are due to him (Andrew Jackson) who having filled the measure of his country's glory," is now exerting all the energies of his mind to promote its honor and prosperity, and we will support him for re-election to the Presidency of the U. States."

But when did this pure patriot, this man that holds no office and expects none, "cease to regret the election of Gen. Jackson?" Not until he found that he could obtain no office from the friends of Mr. Adams, not until he endeavored to ride into power upon the strength of professions of real friendship to that gentleman and his supporters, and founders. When he found his integrity and sincerity distrusted by the Republicans of Kennebec, then and not till then, did he join the Jackson ranks, hoist the standard of the hero, and vow to support him for re-election.

In fine, Mr. Editor, it appears to me that it has been the determination of this man throughout his political course, to fall in with and support any party from which, he has seen a prospect of obtaining the darling object of his soul, office. Hence his great endeavors, previous to the Congressional election in Kennebec, in the summer of '29, to convince the people that he was a warm and devoted friend of Mr. Adams and a sincere opposer of Gen. Jackson. All this is well known. Mr. Winter of Bath has told a story of his being favorable, at that time, to the election of Mr. Hunton, and a gentleman in Waterville might, if he was disposed, read a letter written by one of Mr. W's special friends in Augusta, a few days prior to his election, assuring him in the most unequivocal terms of Mr. William's opposition to the administration, &c. &c. and even promising him a \$100 if Mr. W ever proved to be a Jacksonian. Hence his "whole hog" course in the present Legislature, going far as him that goes

farther in, up to the "powers that be," taking every occasion to convince Jacksonians of his genuine REPUBLICANISM, attending causes and conventions, and swal'owing down every thing, Bank resolutions, Anti-Tariff resolutions, etc. etc. taking the lead in "RESPONDING TO THE CALL OF PRESIDENT" to authorize the State to sell 2000000 acres of land and 2400 of its citizens to the U. S., should they wish to buy to give to the British, for forsaking there will soon be a vacany in the U. S. Senate, and it is understood that his aspiring eye has long been directed towards that high and honorable station. Thus we see for office, in 1829 his tune was Adams and Clay, in 1832 "Hail to the chief who in triumph advances," and that for this he will sacrifice our territory and people. Yours in haste,

March 10, 1832. MARCUS.

Mr. GOODNOW—Do our Jackson men know or realize that by their acts they encourage and foster Great Britain, and by so doing injure their own country? What greater blessing can we enjoy, as a nation, than to be independent of all others for the necessities and comforts of life; but this is not the doctrine of the present administration; by their measures they say we care not for our neighbor and townsman, we will support British manufactures in preference to American. But sir, I cannot believe that as citizens and neighbors they really intend to destroy the privilege of our own mechanics and build up those of a foreign nation; 'tis more out of respect to the party with which they are associated that they allow themselves to be duped in this way.

I am led to these remarks by seeing an article lately copied from the Somersett Journal.—

When the Senate of this State were about to pass resolutions instructing our delegation in Congress to oppose the Tariff, Mr. Boutelle moved to add the following:—

"Resolved, That it is expedient by wise laws

to protect the great interest of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, from being injured or destroyed by foreign competition".

But what was the result on adopting this amendment? Every Jackson member present voted against it, virtually saying let the American interest be disregarded, we will crush it by encouraging foreign competition. Can the intelligent Farmers and Mechanics of the County of Oxford swallow such a doctrine as is inculcated by such a procedure? Can they be made to believe that it is not necessary to protect the American in preference to foreign interest, I believe not. Put the question direct to them without any garbling, and every man of both parties will answer in favor of protecting the productions of his own country.—Why then send such men to our Legislature as composed the majority of our Senate the present year? If we can judge of men's objects and intentions by their actions, I for one must be led to believe they are intimately connected with, if not already members of the "British Party."

A MECHANIC.

Mr. GOODNOW—I would inquire why it is that our Surveyors of highways are not more faithful in performing the duties voted upon them at our last town meeting—that of keeping the street clear of cattle?

INQUIRITOR.

The LADY'S Book for March is received. It is as usual embellished with handsome engravings, and the reading matter highly interesting.

MR. SYLVESTER'S REPORTER—Why does not the Editor forward this paper according to agreement?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"I. N." is received and will appear soon.—"Job Downing" is informed that his letter to his brother Capt. Jack Downing is too, unintelligible for our understanding.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—There was an unusually full vote in this place (says the New Haven Journal)—the open and secret Jackson parties having made great exertions—but the result of the first ballot was a triumphant declaration of public sentiment in favor of Henry Clay.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The election in N. Hampshire has resulted in the choice of Gov. Dinsmore for a second term, by a larger majority than last year, though the aggregate number of votes is much smaller.

THE STORY current a few days since that the spasmodic Cholera was at Topsfield, proves to be a false alarm; but it gave rise to the following original anecdote.

When the report reached Brunswick College, that the Cholera was in Topsfield, a student in the Freshman class observed that he knew "the Cholera would get here, but he hoped he should be a Senior when it arrived, as he understood it only attacked the lower classes."

FIRE. Messrs Kinsley and Low's Starch Manufactory at Cambridgeport, Mass. was destroyed on Thursday evening by fire. Damage estimated at \$400.

THE WALDO BANK has gone into operation in Belfast—capital \$50,000—Ralph C. Johnson President, Hiram O. Alden Cashier.

WANTED immediately, by Mrs. H. W. Goodnow, 2 young LADIES, as Apprentices to the Millinery and Manu-Making business.

Norway, April 2.

farther in, up to the "powers that be," taking every occasion to convince Jacksonians of his genuine REPUBLICANISM, attending causes and conventions, and swal'owing down every thing, Bank resolutions, Anti-Tariff resolutions, etc. etc. taking the lead in "RESPONDING TO THE CALL OF PRESIDENT" to authorize the State to sell 2000000 acres of land and 2400 of its citizens to the U. S., should they wish to buy to give to the British, for forsaking

22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 15.

Mr. Dickerson, from the Committee on Manufactures, made an unfavorable report on the subject of the reduction of duty on Alum Salt. Mr. Gibb concluded his remarks in opposition to Mr. Clay's resolution on the subject of the Tariff.

TUESDAY, March 20.

Mr. Hendricks introduced a bill making an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Wabash, and for a survey of the Kaskaskia, and White river. Mr. Benton introduced a bill granting to the State of Missouri 500,000 acres of land, to be applied to purposes of Internal Improvement.

The bill authorizing the Government of Arkansas to lease the Salt Springs in said Territory, and several private bills, were passed.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.

Mr. Waggaman submitted a resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of granting 500,000 acres of land to the State of Louisiana for the purposes of internal improvement.

IN THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, March 16.

Mr. Duncan, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to establish a Surveyor General's Office in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, and in the Territories of Arkansas and Michigan.

SATURDAY, March 17.

Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported bills authorizing the appointment of an Agent to reside among the Choctaw Indians, west of the river Mississippi, in pursuance of the treaty of 1830—in addition to the several acts regulating the intercourse with the Indian tribes—and to provide for the appointment of three Commissioners to treat with the Indians, and for other purposes.

Mr. White of New York, from the Select Committee on Coins, made a report accompanied by a bill concerning the gold coins of the U. States. Three thousand extra copies of the report, were, on motion of Mr. Patterson, directed to be printed. Mr. White from the same Committee, reported a bill regulating the value of certain foreign silver coins within the United States.

MONDAY, March 19.

Various petitions and memorials were presented and referred. The bills making appropriations for the military service and for the support of government for the year 1832, together with a large number of private bills were read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, March 20.

Mr. Wilde submitted a resolution for an inquiry into certain facts connected with an increase of the species circulation of the country. The bill in addition to an act for the relief of the insolvent debtors of the United States, was taken up and debated at length, and after some material amendment, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.

Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill for the prevention of frauds upon the revenue.—Mr. Adams stated the reasons which would induce him to decline pressing the request, made on a former day, to be excused from serving on the Committee of Manufactures, for the remainder of the session.

MARRIED,

In Paris, Dr. Joseph N. Pidgin to Miss Diana J. A. Rawson.

In Shelburn, N. H. March, 21st, by Barber Burbank Esq. Oliver B. Howe M. D. formerly of Rumford, Me. to Miss Esther C. Burbank of Shelburn.

In Greenwood, Mr. Ira Howe to Miss Deborah Morgan.

DIED,

In this town, 2d inst. of the Scarlet Fever, Eunice A. daughter of Benj. Herring, Jr aged 4 years and 5 months. On the 1st inst. of the Conquer-rash, Hiram aged 4 years, and on the 2d, Nathan, aged 3 months, only sons of Eben. Rich.

In Oxford, 18th ult., Sewell Wright, aged 18 on the 23d, Miss Eliza Staples, daughter of Mr. Andrew Staples, aged 21.

In Buckfield, Mr. Ebenezer H. Smith, formerly of Portland.

In Paris five children of Mr. John Gray, Jr. In Oxford, Jan. 20, 1832, Francis Augustus, son of Robert Hilborn 3d, aged 4 years and 10 months.

SEED WHEAT.

W. B. NORTON,

HAS for sale at his Store in Oxford, 40 bushels of the TEA WHEAT, the seed of which was imported from the British Provinces, in the year 1830. This Wheat has had the preference of any other now in market, as it has not hitherto been injured either by the Hessian Fly, rust, or mildew. The above is entirely free from any other grain. Price \$1.50.

Also, as above, four hds. Prime retailing.

MOLASSES.

March 19th, 1832. 40ft

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, April 1, 1832.

Wm. E. Goodnow—Josiah J. McIntire.

W. M. REED, P. M.

Prime Bargains!

Less than Cost!!!

ARE just received from the late Auction of Mr. C. J. Stone's stock, among which are blk. Worsted Hose at 17 cts.; SLATE do at 21 cts; red MERINO SHAWLS \$4.50; super cold GEO. DR. NAPS 50; stout India LUSTRENS 58 cts; blk Twill'd SILKS 58 cts; corded CARMERICS 33 cts; blk fig'd CRAPES \$2.00; FURNITURES, (patch col's) Is.; Lace QUILLINGS, cheap; white MARSELLES COUNTERPANES \$1.50. In addition to the above, are rich var'd and pur'd SILKS, 67 cts; BELTINGS, 6 & 8 cts; blk LINSTRINGS 50 cts; super German BLK. CLOTHS \$2.00 to 3.50; elegant Scarlet MERINO SHAWLS, w. l. border, \$9, 10 and 11; white and cold FLANNELS, &c. &c.

Many of the above Goods are offered at less than cost at Auction in New York, and afford an opportunity for those who want to obtain more for their money than can be had at any other store in the CITY!

WM. D. LITTLE.

Portland, March 27. 443

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

SEAR'S Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.

THE discovery of this inestimable Balsamic Syrup was the result of some years' close study in order to discover the causes and cure of those formidable diseases, which prey upon the organs of the chest, viz: Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and every species of oppression of the Lungs. In all cases where this Medicine has been duly administered, its astonishing efficacy over every article heretofore offered to the same purpose, has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous that Consumption is not incurable, if attended to in season.

CERTIFICATES.

[From an experienced Physician at Thompsonston.]

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of consumptions, coughs, colds &c. & in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that have come within my knowledge. JAMES GOODWIN.

April 2d, 1831.

[From an eminent elderly and distinguished Physician of Bucksport.]

This may certify, that I have ascertained the ingredients in a medicine prepared by Mr. John Sears, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of consumption, coughs, colds &c. & in my opinion it is good in common cough, and will generally afford relief in a confirmed consumption.

JOTHAM MOULTON, M. D.

NEW CASE.

I hereby certify that from the first of April to the first of December 1831, I was afflicted with a cough, and from about the middle of July to the middle of November, my cough was constant and very hard. I had become much emaciated, and was unable to go out of my room for two months. About the middle of November I commenced taking the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, prepared by John B. Sears. I was relieved immediately and when I had taken three and a half bottles I was entirely cured of my cough. I am persuaded from the effect that these drops had upon me, that it must be a valuable medicine to any one whose lungs are in any way affected. I have a child about 18 months old that was afflicted with a lung complaint for several months, so severe that I had very little hopes of his recovery; he has taken of the above medicine constantly for about four weeks, and to all appearance is entirely cured, and has gained strength and flesh very fast.

ZIMRI HEYWOOD.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

POETRY.

From the Georgian.

"POLAND LOST."

Devoted Poland! art thou then
The destined land of tyranny?
O! are those hands enslaved again,
That grasped the sword for liberty?

The sons have bled as men should bleed,
When Freedom calls them forth for war;
They fought, as those who know the deed
Was worth their striving, dying for.

But all was vain—the tyrant still
Holds his accrued, ruthless sway:
No more is seen upon the hill,
Thine armour flashing in the day.

Thy banners on the earth lies torn—
Thy shouts of victory cease to rise—
Thy hopes once bright are now forlorn,
And freedom from the weeping flies.

Thy children grow; but grow in chains—
Thy fetter'd sires mourn and die—
Thy warriors' blood the valley stains,
And echo mocks thy maiden's cry.

Methinks the angels did behold,
With trembling sight thy coming doom;
And with their wings their eyes enfold,
Rather than see thee in thy gloom.

Land of the brave—but not the free—
Oh! has thy sun forever set,
Gleams there no star of hope for thee,
Lives there no strength to save thee yet?

Land of the brave—but not the free—
Tears cannot make thy laurels bloom;
Page upon page may tell of thee,
But never can remove thy doom.

CAPT. JACK DOWNING.

Madawaska, State of Maine, or else Great Britain, I dont know which, March 12, 1832. To the Editor of the Portland Courier; This with care and Speed.

My dear old friend, I cleared out from Augusta in such a kind of a whirlwind, that I hadn't time to write you a single word before I left. And I feel so kind of crazy now, I don't hardly know which end I stand upon. I've had a good many head flaws and worriment in my life time, and been in a great many hobbies, but I never in all my born days met with any thing that puzzled me quite so bad, as this ere selling out down here. I fit in the Legislature as long as fighting would do any good, that is I mean in the caucus, for they wouldn't let me go right into the Legislature in the day time and talk to 'em there, because I was only a lobby member. But jest let them know it, lobby members can do as much as any of 'em on sich kind of business as this. I laid it down to 'em in the caucus as well as I could. I asked 'em if they did'nt think I should look like a pretty fool, after marching my company down there and standing ready all winter to flog the whole British nation the moment any of 'em stept a foot on to our land, if I should now have to march back again and give up the land and all without flogging a single son of a gun of 'em. But they said it was no use, it couldn't be helped: Mr. Netherlands had given the land away to the British, and the President had agreed to do jest as Mr. Netherlands had said about it, and all we could do now was to get as much pay for it as we could.

So I set down and figured it up a little to see how much it would come to, for I used to cipher to the rule of three when I went to school, but I found it would come to a pretty round sum. There was in the first place about two millions of acres of land. This considerin the timber there was on it, would certainly be worth a dollar an acre, and that would be two millions of dollars. Then there was two or three thousand inhabitants, say twenty-five hundred; we must be paid for them too, and how much are they worth? I've read in the newspapers that black slaves at the South sell for three or four hundred dollars apiece. I should think then that white ones ought to fetch eight hundred. This according to the rule of three would be two hundred thousand dollars. Then there's the pretty little town of Madawaska that our legislature made last winter, already cut and dried with town officers all chosen, and every thing ready for the British to use without any more trouble. We ought to have pay for this too, and I should think it was worth ten thousand dollars.

And then the town of Madawaska has chosen Mr. Lizote to be a representative in the Legislature, and as the British can take him right into Parliament without choosing him over again, they ought to pay us for that too. Now I have read in the newspapers that it sometimes costs in England two hundred thousand dollars to choose a representative to Parliament, reckoning all the grog they drink and all the money they pay for votes.—But I wouldn't be screwing about it, so I put Mr. Lizote down at one hundred thousand dollars. And then I footed it up and found it to be,

For land, including timber, two millions of dollars,	\$2,000,000
For inhabitants, including women and children, two hundred thousand dollars.	200,000
For the town of Madawaska, officers and all, ten thousand dollars.	10,000
For Mr. Lizote, already to go to Parliament, one hundred thousand dollars.	100,000
Total,	\$2,310,000

This was a pretty round sum, and I began to think, come to divide it out, it would be a slice, a piece worth having; especially if we didn't give the Feds any of it, and I supposed we should't, as there wasn't any of 'em there in the caucus to help see about it.

"In this view of the subject" I almost made up my mind that we ought to be patriotic enough to give it up, and help the general government out of the hole they had got into. And I was just a going to get up and make a speech and tell 'em so, when Mr. McCrate of Nobleborough, and Capt. Smith of Westbrook, 2 of the best fellows in our party, came along and see what I was figuring about, and says they, Capt. Downing, are you going to sell your country? In a minute I felt something rise up in my throat that felt as big as an ox yoke.—As soon as I got so as I could speak, says I, NO, never, while my name is Jack Downing or my old rifle can carry a bullet. They declared too, that they wouldn't sell out to the general government, nor the British, nor nobody else. And we stuck it out most of the evening, till we found out how it was going, and then we cleared out, and as soon as the matter was fairly settled, I started off for Madawaska; for I was afraid if my company should hear of it before I got there, it would make a blow up among 'em, and I should have to court martial 'em.

When I first told 'em how the jig was up with us, that the British were going to have the land, without any fighting about it, I never see fellows so mad before in my life, unless it was Maj. Eaton at Washington, when he set out to flog Mr. Ingham. They said if they could only have had one good battle, they wouldn't care a snap about it, but to be played tom fool with in this way they wouldn't bear it. They were so mad, they hopped right up and down, and declared they never would go back till they had been over to Fredericton and pulled the jail down, or thrashed some of the New Brunswick boys. But after a while I pacified 'em by telling 'em if we didn't get a chance to fight here, I rather tho't we might away off to Georgia, for there was something of a bobby kicking up, and if the President should want troops to go on there, I was very sure my company would be one of the first he would send for.

So here we are lying upon our arms, and not knowing what to do. I have written to the President and hope to hear from him soon. If the land is to go, I want to know it in season to get off before its all over; for I'll be hanging if ever I'll belong to the British.

Your distrest friend,

Capt. JACK DOWNING.

Poverty and Misery in Paris.—One can hardly credit the fact, that extensive and almost unparalleled suffering exists in Paris; yet so true is it, that the Mayor of the eighth arrondissement of that city has published an appeal to the generosity and humanity of his fellow citizens, in which he says "there are in this arrondissement alone, twenty-four thousand workmen without bread, without vestments, and without straw to lie upon." Can we wonder at the revolutionary disposition of the people, when so many thousand beings live in a condition which any change in affairs may improve, and which no circumstances can render physically worse?

Egypt.—The cholera did not long prevail in Egypt, but is supposed to have destroyed 150,000 people! Persons apparently in the full vigor of health, being attacked, were dead in an hour, after sufferings of the most terrific character. Out of five hundred men on board one of the frigates at Alexandria, 350 died in 24 hours after the appearance of the disease! The belief of the Musselman in the doctrine of predestination, is very favorable to the progress of the cholera.

New Work from Irving.—Messrs. Carey & Lea have in press a new Sketch Book, by Washington Irving. The work is called "The Alhambra," the scene of it is Spain, and it contains a short account of the author's travels in Granada, and some of the legends of that vicinity.

Among the bills passed during the late session of the Legislature of Maryland, was one to regulate the mode of choosing electors of President and Vice President by districts. A law was also passed authorizing a subscription, on account of the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, to the amount of \$800,000.

The Jackson members of Representatives of Maine, who refused to vote for resolutions to sell their country in secret session, are Timothy Shaw Jonathan Smith, Thomas Cunningham, Jr., John D. McCrate, Heard Lord, Rufus K. Lane, Seth Emerson, Wm. F. Gallison, Jacob Ludden, Ezekiel Porter, James Pattern, Thomas Sawyer, Jr.—Keeneboe Journal.

The most novel mode, which has fallen under our observation, of noticing Washington's birth-day, was a party of young ladies, who passed a resolution to wear fifteen days, a cockade on their night caps.—Adv'r.

MEDICINES.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

WHICH has been used with the most complete success, for the cure of this very afflicting, and distressing complaint for fifteen years past, in almost all parts of the United States.—Numerous and highly respectable certificates of the efficacy of this invaluable remedy, accompany each bill of directions.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM.

THIS Medicine stands unrivalled, by all others, for the cures of Consumptive and Pulmonary Complaints. There is not a town in this State, and perhaps a single neighborhood, where, its beneficial effects has not been experienced—and its increasing demand fully justifies all that has ever been said in its favor. It is not one of the common nostrums of the day; but is a medicine that was prepared by a medical Gentleman of eminence, and one who had made Pulmonary complaints his chief study. And it is not derogating from the merit of any of the profession, by saying, that it surpasses every thing of the kind which has been introduced for the cure of Consumption, Pleurisy,—spitting of Blood, Coughs, shortness of Breath, and in short, all complaints of the Lungs.

LA GRANGE'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

THIS ointment is a safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous disorders of the skin. It has been tried in numerous cases, and has never failed of effecting a complete cure, even in the most obstinate cases.

PHILADELPHIA OPODELDOC.

ONE of the most invaluable Medicines for the cure of Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness in the Joints and Limbs, Swellings, &c., ever yet discovered.—This Opodeldoc is warranted to possess double the strength of any other Liquid Opodeldoc, and comes at a low price.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS Ointment needs only to be used to be admitted, as it cures a troublesome disorder without any difficulty, change of apparel, &c., and may be applied with perfect safety to the most delicate constitutions.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

FOR Indigestion, Jaundice, and Liver complaints;—Have been used for ten years past, and with the most happy effect. There has been no medicine introduced, that has been equal to it for these most distressing, & excruciating disorders. They need only to be tried, and all which has ever been said in praise, will be verified to the most incredulous.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE BITTERS AND STOMACH PLASTERS.

ARE among the most valuable preparations for weakness, pain in the side, lame back, &c.

THE subscriber is the only Agent in this County for selling the above valuable medicines, and as their reputation is now well established, he finds it necessary to caution the public to be on their guard, as counterfeits of all the above have been offered for sale. The subscriber has a constant supply of those which he will warrant to be genuine always on hand, which he is authorized to sell at the proprietors prices.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, April 3, 1832. 3m42

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself as an IRON MACHINIST at

"STEEP FALLS," IN NORWAY, where he will build all kinds of COTTON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY—all kinds of Iron Work turned, drilled and finished with neatness and despatch—Surgeon's Instruments made and repaired—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axles for Waggons and Chaise turned for 37 1/2 cents a piece.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES built at short notice, on reasonable terms and warranted to be first rate.

WANTED,

Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD in exchange for work or for FURNITURE. Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 24tf

FOR SALE,

A Good Horse, a six years old this Spring. He is warranted kind and sound in every respect.

Terms liberal. Inquire of the subscriber. WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, March 19.

Book and Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

Cheap for Cash!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which are Bombazets, Merinos, Circassians, Caublets, Camlet, Plaid, Flanel, Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Caubrics, Muslins, Bobbinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearlring, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Crapé, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, bleach'd do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinet, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk, Hdks, Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Ginghams, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Paste Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Wafers, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

Crockery & Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 28tf

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN NORWAY, ME.

TO BE ENTITLED THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

KNOWING well the desire of many of the People of this County for a paper that shall be free from PARTY POLITICS, and their wish to have one that shall be useful in every other respect, it is proposed to publish one with the above title, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking. In conducting a paper of this character, it will be our endeavor to avoid the evil spirit of all party, rather than advocate any one in particular. We would rather be the bearer of the olive branch than the fire-brand, amongst the conflicting interests of the community; by endeavoring to prove that undoubted, but neglected or forgotten truth,—that the interest, the true interest of ONE, is the interest of ALL; and chiefly would we endeavor to show not only that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but that it is for the interest of his employer, as well as himself, that he should have a fair remunerating price for his toil. We would claim for the children of industry, a perfect equality of rights and privileges, with those for whose profit they labor. A comprehensive survey of our own and Foreign Affairs, with a concise summary of every thing interesting and worthy of record will be weekly furnished to our readers. The interests of Education, Science, Agriculture, and the Arts will be specially attended to. In fact no pains will be spared to make it what it aspires to be, an interesting Family Newspaper.

The Price Current of Country Produce in the Portland market will be published weekly. Also, a list of the broken Banks &c. in New-England.

TERMS.—The "Journal of The Times" will be printed on fine paper with fair type, at \$1 per annum if paid within three months—or \$1.25 if payment be delayed six months from the date of the subscription.

Agents will be appointed in every town in the County to whom all subscribers to the paper can make payment in cash or country produce. Any person obtaining five responsible subscribers will receive a sixth copy gratis.

No subscription received for a less term than six months, and no paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

Interest will be charged on all arrearages of more than one year's standing.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Editors in this State by inserting the above will have the favor reciprocated at any time.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.—The subscriber has completed a new edition of his book of Specimens, with which his customers, and other Printers disposed to buy from him, may be supplied on application at his Foundry, Nos. 18 and 20 Augustus street, behind the City Hall. He would remark, for the information of those who have not been in the habit of dealing with him, and because a different practice has been

extensively introduced, that his book contains nothing but the actual productions of his Foundry, and presents a true specimen of what will be furnished to orders. The assortment is very complete, has been deliberately and carefully in twenty years brought to its present high state of perfection, and embraces a variety of styles adapted to different tastes and to the various departments of printing Newspaper, Book and Job, highly finished, and cast of the most serviceable metal. Not to notice the varieties which are distinguished by their numbers in the Book, it contains of

ROMAN and ITALIC, 27 sizes, from twelve line Pica to Pearl.

TWO-LINE and TITLE, 15 sizes, Two-line Columbian to Agate.

SHADÉ, 13 sizes, Two-line Pica to Long Primer.